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Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peacekeeping operations

Financing of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire

Budget performance for the period from 1 July 2011 to 30 June 2012 and proposed budget for the period from 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014 of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

Appropriation for 2011/12	$645,961,400
Expenditure for 2011/12	$625,111,400
Unencumbered balance for 2011/12	$20,850,000
Appropriation for 2012/13	$575,017,000
Projected expenditure 2012/13[a]	$573,311,500
Estimated unencumbered balance for 2012/13[a]	$1,705,500
Proposal submitted by the Secretary-General for 2013/14	$579,654,400
Recommendation of the Advisory Committee for 2013/14	$579,310,400

[a] Estimates as at 28 March 2013.

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I. Introduction

1. **The recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in paragraph 68 below would entail a reduction of $344,000 in the proposed budget for the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI) for the period from 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014. The Committee has made observations and recommendations on specific issues, where appropriate, in the paragraphs below.**

2. During its consideration of the report in advance form, the Advisory Committee met with representatives of the Secretary-General, who provided additional information and clarification, concluding with written responses received on 16 April 2013. The documents reviewed and those used for background by the Committee in its consideration of the financing of UNOCI are listed at the end of the present report. The Advisory Committee's detailed comments and recommendations on the findings of the Board of Auditors on United Nations peacekeeping operations and on cross-cutting issues related to United Nations peacekeeping operations can be found in its related reports (see A/67/782 and A/67/780, respectively).

II. Budget performance report for the period from 1 July 2011 to 30 June 2012

3. The Advisory Committee recalls that the General Assembly, in its resolution 65/294, initially appropriated an amount of $486,726,400 gross ($476,003,000 net) for the maintenance of UNOCI for the period from 1 July 2011 to 30 June 2012. Subsequently, pursuant to the request of the Secretary-General contained in his report on supplementary estimates for UNOCI (A/66/529), the Assembly, in its resolution 66/242 B, appropriated an additional amount of $159,235,000 gross, for a total appropriation of $645,961,400 gross ($634,457,100 net) for the maintenance of UNOCI for the period from 1 July 2011 to 30 June 2012. Total expenditure for the period amounted to $625,111,400 gross ($614,062,800 net), which is $20,850,000 gross ($20,394,300 net) lower than the amount appropriated by the Assembly, corresponding to a budget implementation rate of 96.8 per cent. The underexpenditure is the net result of reduced requirements of $6,912,000 under military and police personnel, $3,136,700 under civilian personnel and $10,801,300 under operational costs.

4. The lower expenditure for military and police personnel is mainly attributable to a reduced requirement for United Nations police ($9.4 million) owing to the lower number of United Nations police officers deployed in the reporting period, offset by higher expenditures for military contingents ($2.7 million), which is due to higher costs for the emplacement and rotation of contingent personnel and freight for contingent-owned equipment. The underexpenditure in civilian personnel is mainly attributable to reduced requirements for United Nations Volunteers ($3.8 million) and general temporary assistance ($2.6 million), owing to the non-recruitment of some positions related to the elections. The underexpenditure in operational costs is mainly attributable to reduced requirements under air transportation ($8.9 million), owing to the rationalization of air assets, and under other supplies, services and equipment ($12.9 million), due mainly to the delay in

developing a new national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme. Underexpenditures under operational costs were offset in part by higher-than-budgeted expenditures for facilities and infrastructure ($7.5 million), communications ($2.7 million) and official travel ($2.8 million). Full details of expenditure during the period from 1 July 2011 to 30 June 2012 are contained in section III.A of the report of the Secretary-General.

5. A summary of the activities undertaken by UNOCI to implement its mandate during the period is contained in paragraphs 12 to 20 of the report of the Secretary-General (A/67/642). The extent to which actual progress was made against the expected accomplishments for the period is discussed in section II.F of the same report.

6. The comments of the Advisory Committee on the information in the performance report on individual objects of expenditure can be found, where relevant, in the discussion of the proposed budget for the period from 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014 in the paragraphs below.

III. Financial position and information on performance for the current period

7. The Advisory Committee was informed that, as at 25 March 2013, a total of $4,481,956,000 had been assessed on Member States with respect to UNOCI since its inception. As at 25 March 2013, payments received amounted to $4,335,543,000, leaving an outstanding balance of $146,413,000. As at the same date, the Operation had cash resources of $131,200,000; after allowing for a three-month operating cash reserve of $87,767,000, the remaining balance amounted to $43,434,000.

8. The Advisory Committee was further informed that, as at 31 December 2012, payments totalling $150,440,000 had been made in the year 2012 for troop costs up to 31 October 2012, and that on 18 March 2013 an amount of $37,230,062 had been paid for the period from 1 November 2012 to 31 January 2013. As at 31 December 2012, payments totalling $111,794,000 had been made in the year 2012 for contingent-owned equipment up to 30 September 2012, and in March 2013 an amount of $22,013,666 had been paid for claims up to 31 December 2012.

9. With regard to death and disability compensation, the Advisory Committee was informed that an amount of $792,000 had been paid in respect of 18 claims in the period from 1 January to 31 December 2012. The Committee was further informed that, as at 15 March 2013, 3 claims were pending. **The Committee expects that all outstanding claims will be settled expeditiously.**

10. The Advisory Committee was provided with information on the incumbency of UNOCI military and civilian personnel for the period from 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013, as at 28 February 2013, as follows:

Category	*Authorized*[a]	*Encumbered*	*Vacancy rate (percentage)*
Military observers	192	190	1.0
Military contingents	8 645	9 361	(8.3)
United Nations police	555	524	5.6
Formed police	1 000	1 087	(8.7)
Posts			
International staff	445	416	6.5
National staff	808	758	6.2
General temporary assistance positions			
International staff	6	7	(16.7)
National staff	14	12	14.3
United Nations Volunteers	189	178	5.8

[a] Represents the highest authorized strength for the period.

11. The Advisory Committee recalls that the General Assembly, in its resolution 66/242 B, approved budgetary resources for UNOCI for the 2012/13 period, including a military component of 9,587 personnel. comprising 9,395 military contingent personnel, inclusive of staff officers, and 192 military observers, as well as 1,555 police (see A/66/753, para. 7). The Committee also recalls that in its resolution 2062 (2012), the Security Council extended the mandate of the Operation through 31 July 2013 and decided that the strength of the military component would be adjusted to 8,837 military personnel, comprising 8,645 contingent personnel and 192 military observers, and that the authorized strength of the Operation's police component would remain at 1,555 personnel. The Council also requested the Secretary-General to undertake an assessment of the situation in Côte d'Ivoire with a view to submitting to the Security Council, no later than 31 March 2013, a special report, including, inter alia, recommendations on possible adjustments in the structure and strength of the Operation, in particular its military and police components.

12. By a letter dated 16 October 2012 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2012/772), the Secretary-General recommended deferring the reduction of the military strength of UNOCI authorized under Security Council resolution 2062 (2012) until after the submission of the special report on UNOCI to the Security Council. The Advisory Committee notes from the special report of the Secretary-General on UNOCI to the Security Council dated 28 March 2013 that his intention is to reduce the military component by at least one battalion by 31 July 2013 to a total of 8,837 military personnel, comprising 8,645 contingent personnel and 192 military observers (see S/2013/197, para. 55). From the supplementary information provided to it, the Committee notes that the deployment of military contingent personnel in UNOCI, inclusive of staff officers, totalled 9,361 as at 28 February 2013, which exceeds the authorized strength by 716 troops, or 8.3 per cent. **The Committee therefore trusts that the costs incurred by the delay in the planned reduction of the military component of the Operation will be accommodated in the 2012/13 period from within approved resources.**

13. The Advisory Committee was provided with information on current and projected expenditure for the period from 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013, with reasons for variances. As at 28 February 2013, expenditure amounted to $341,153,300 gross ($334,529,300 net) against an appropriation of $575,017,000 gross ($565,864,000 net). The Committee was informed that the Operation projects expenditure in an amount of $573,311,500 gross ($563,396,600 net) in the 2012/13 financial period.

14. The Advisory Committee was informed that, in keeping with Security Council resolution 2062 (2012) and within existing capacities, UNOCI had in the current period, reconfigured its presence in the field by strengthening civilian staffing levels in 18 field offices in an effort to be closer to the population that it is called upon to protect and by assisting with local conflict management, in particular on land issues, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and support to rule of law institutions. **The Committee notes that the strengthening of the field offices is being undertaken from within approved resources.**

IV. Proposed budget for the period from 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014

A. Mandate and planned results

15. The mandate of UNOCI was established by the Security Council in its resolution 1528 (2004). By its resolution 2062 (2012), the Council decided to extend the mandate of UNOCI until 31 July 2013.

16. Planning assumptions and mission support initiatives for the period from 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014 are described in paragraphs 5 to 17 of the report of the Secretary-General (A/67/777). In this connection, the Advisory Committee notes that the Operation will deploy its military personnel, police and civilian components in order to: (a) effectively protect civilians; (b) ensure the protection of United Nations personnel, facilities, installations and equipment; (c) support the efforts of the Government to ensure the protection of civilians from violations of international humanitarian law and human rights abuses, including all forms of sexual and gender-based violence, to promote and protect human rights and to fight impunity; (d) support national and international efforts to bring perpetrators to justice; and (e) work closely with the Government to ensure the implementation of its commitments to address serious violations against children and in particular the finalization of the Government's action plan (A/67/777, para. 13).

17. The Advisory Committee notes from the special report of the Secretary-General on UNOCI submitted to the Security Council (S/2013/197, paras. 55-60), that, in addition to his intention to reduce the military component by at least one battalion by 31 July 2013, the Secretary-General further recommends that: (a) the possibility of further reducing the protection arrangements provided by UNOCI should be explored with the Government; (b) the introduction of unmanned aerial systems in UNOCI should be considered; and (c) the UNOCI civilian presence should be adjusted to focus on its core priorities, in accordance with resolution 2062 (2012), in particular the protection of civilians, security sector reform and disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, while also continuing to enhance its civilian presence in the field. In this regard, the Committee notes that in 2012 UNOCI reinforced its field presence with new field offices, mostly in the west, in

support of dialogue and reconciliation, to address security challenges and to facilitate the peaceful resolution of land and other local conflicts (A/67/777, para. 9).

18. In his report, the Secretary-General indicates that UNOCI will continue to enhance regional mission cooperation with the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL), the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone (UNIPSIL), the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau and the United Nations Office for West Africa (UNOWA) under the auspices of the United Nations West Africa Administrative Conference (A/67/777, para. 23). Upon enquiry, the Committee was informed that UNOCI is not a client mission of the Regional Service Centre in Entebbe, Uganda; however, the Regional Service Centre had provided UNOCI education grant claims verification and processing services starting in 2010. In addition, the Transportation and Movements Integrated Control Centre arranges troop rotations for UNOCI, as necessary. **The Committee encourages UNOCI to continue to explore means of improving the delivery of administrative and logistics services through closer cooperation with other United Nations peacekeeping operations in the region**. The Committee comments further on regional mission cooperation in its report on cross-cutting issues related to peacekeeping operations (A/67/780).

19. According to the Secretary-General, UNOCI will work with the United Nations country team to support peace consolidation in accordance with the underlying strategy of the integrated strategic framework and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (A/67/777, para. 25). Upon enquiry, the Advisory Committee was informed that the United Nations country team in Côte d'Ivoire comprised 18 resident agencies, funds and programmes. The Committee comments on issues related to United Nations country teams in its report on cross-cutting issues related to peacekeeping operations (A/67/780).

B. Resource requirements

20. The proposed budget for UNOCI for the period 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014 amounts to $579,654,400 gross ($570,248,200 net), representing an increase of $4,637,400, or 0.8 per cent, in gross terms, compared to the appropriation of $575,017,000 gross for the 2012/13 financial period. The increase of $4,637,400 in the proposed budget reflects increases in the provisions for civilian personnel of $659,300 and for operational costs of $16,698,200, partially offset by a decrease in the provision for military and police personnel of $12,720,100. The financial resource requirements are provided in section II of the report of the Secretary-General on the proposed budget (A/67/777). The budget provides for the deployment of 8,645 military contingent personnel, 192 military observers, 555 United Nations police officers, 1,000 formed police personnel, 448 international staff (including 3 temporary positions), 825 national staff (including 13 temporary positions), 189 United Nations Volunteers and 42 Government-provided personnel in the period from 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014.

21. An analysis of variances is provided in section III of the proposed budget.

1. Military and police personnel

Category	*Approved 2012/13*[a]	*Proposed 2013/14*
Military observers	192	192
Military contingent personnel	8 645	8 645
United Nations police	555	555
Formed police	1 000	1 000

[a] Represents the highest level of authorized strength.

22. The requested resources for military and police personnel for 2013/14 amount to $272,953,000, a decrease of $12,720,100, or 4.5 per cent, compared with the apportionment for the 2012/13 financial period. The decrease under military and police personnel is attributable mainly to: (a) the exclusion of the provision for a supplemental payment to troop-contributing countries approved for the 2012/13 period; (b) lower cost of travel on emplacement, rotation, repatriation and replacement due to advance purchase of round trip tickets for staff officers, as well as increased use of United Nations assets; (c) lower provisions for daily allowance based on actual requirements; and (d) reduced provision for freight and deployment of contingent-owned equipment.

23. **The Advisory Committee recommends approval of the resources proposed for military and police personnel.**

2. Civilian personnel

Category	*Approved 2012/13*[a]	*Proposed 2013/14*[a]
Posts		
International staff	445	445
National staff	808	812
General temporary assistance		
International staff	6	3
National staff	14	13

[a] Represents the highest level of authorized/proposed strength.

24. The estimated requirement for civilian personnel for the period from 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014 amounts to $108,471,400, reflecting an increase of $659,300, or 0.6 per cent, in comparison with the apportionment for the 2012/13 period. The overall increase reflects the net result of increases and decreases as follows:

(a) A decrease of $211,400, or 0.3 per cent, under international staff, which is mainly attributable to the revised salary scale effective 1 January 2013, offset in part by the adjustment to the vacancy factor from 15 per cent in the 2012/13 budget to 10 per cent in the 2013/14 budget;

(b) An increase of $690,100, or 3.4 per cent, under national staff, which is attributable to revised average grades for National Professional Officers (from NO-A/5 in 2012/13 budget to NO-B/1 in 2013/14 budget) and the revised salary scale for national General Service staff members;

(c) An increase of $690,600, or 8.7 per cent, under United Nations Volunteers, which reflects the decrease of the vacancy factor from 5.0 per cent in the 2012/13 budget to 1.0 per cent in the 2013/14 budget, based on actual average and anticipated deployment of personnel;

(d) A decrease of $510,000, or 36.1 per cent, under general temporary assistance, which is attributable to the conversion of four positions in the Conduct and Discipline Section to posts.

Comments and recommendations on posts and positions

25. It is indicated in the proposed budget that civilian personnel levels in the Operation reflect the conversion of 3 international posts to national posts, the redeployment and reassignment of 28 posts and the conversion of 4 general temporary assistance positions to posts, to ensure that the civilian staffing structure is appropriate to effectively implement the current mission mandate and that it reflects staffing best practices across missions through benchmarking the Operation's staffing with other missions and taking into account the mission's increased presence in the field (see A/67/777, para. 16).

26. A detailed description of the staffing changes proposed under each component is provided in the proposed budget (see A/67/777, paras. 31-93). A list of the changes is provided in the annex to the present report.

27. According to the Secretary-General, UNOCI will realign and streamline its mission support structure, with an emphasis on further reduction in international staff through the redeployment of staff from support to substantive areas and an increase in the proportion of national to international staff. A two-year transition plan that aims at reductions in overall staffing will be implemented, starting with the conversion of three international posts to national posts and the conversion of three international and 1 national temporary positions to posts during the 2013/14 budget cycle (A/67/777, para. 17). It is indicated in the report that UNOCI will nationalize 10 per cent of its international posts over two years, and that additional posts will be identified in the 2014/15 budget cycle (see A/67/777, sect. V.A). In this regard, the Advisory Committee was informed that UNOCI would propose further nationalizations of international posts after a staffing review planned for the 2013/14 period. **The Committee looks forward to receiving further proposals in the budget submission for 2014/15 as a result of the staffing review and as regards the nationalization of international posts.**

Reassignment and redeployment of posts and positions

Executive direction and management

28. Under executive direction and management, it is proposed to:

(a) Redeploy the staffing complement of the Mission Planning Unit (1 P-5, 1 P-3) from the Office of the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Operations and Rule of Law to the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, given that the Unit is the dedicated strategic planning capacity of the mission (see A/67/777, para. 31);

(b) Redeploy the post of Best Practices Officer (P-4) from the Office of the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Operations and Rule of

Law to the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General in order to improve synergy and centralize coordination of management in support of the functions of the Chief of Staff (ibid., para. 33);

(c) Redeploy the entire staffing complement of the Office of the Board of Inquiry (1 P-3, 1 Field Service, 2 national General Service and 1 United Nations Volunteer) from the Office of the Chief of Mission Support to the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, given that independence and confidentiality are essential to the productivity and success of the work of the Office of the Board of Inquiry (ibid., para. 34);

(d) Reassign an Administrative Assistant (1 national General Service) from the Office of the Force Commander to the Civilian Personnel Section to assist with the increased workload and complexity of daily transactions in personnel following the increase in the delegation of authority (ibid., para. 36).

Component 1: safe and secure environment

29. Under component 1 it is proposed to:

(a) Redeploy one Administrative Assistant post from the Security Section to the Office of the Force Commander to increase its administrative support capacity (ibid., para. 45);

(b) Redeploy two Personal Protection Officer posts (2 Field Service) from the Security Section to the Joint Operations Centre as Watchkeepers and to reassign the post of Chief Information Technology Officer (P-3) from the Communications and Information Technology Section to the Joint Operations Centre (ibid., para. 46). In this regard, the Advisory Committee notes that the Secretary-General indicates that the efficiency and productivity of the Communications and Information Technology Section will not be affected by this reduction (ibid., para. 88);

(c) Reassign one National Professional Officer post from the Office of Police Commissioner to the Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Section as Logistics Officer to provide operational support, including the set-up, management and maintenance of nine demobilization sites, as well as the reception, management and distribution of the reinsertion kits; reassign two National Professional Officer Radio Producer posts from the Communications and Public Information Office to the Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Section as Project Officers, who would be based in Sectors East and West and would be responsible for identifying target communities and potential implementation partners; and to reassign one Assistant Radio Producer post (national General Service) from the Communications and Public Information Office to the Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Section as a Budget Assistant to ensure full control of the finances of the community violence reduction programme.

Component 2: humanitarian and human rights

30. Under component 2 it is proposed to:

(a) Reassign one post of Nurse (National Professional Officer) from the Medical Services Section to the Human Rights Section to serve as a Human Rights Officer, and reassign one post of Administrative Assistant (national General Service) from the Human Rights Section to the Medical Services Section as a Warehouse

Clerk. The Advisory Committee notes that a number of reports have highlighted an increase in human rights violations against women and children, which has triggered an increase in the demand to monitor the situation (see A/67/777, para. 57);

(b) Reassign the post of Radio Producer (National Professional Officer) from the Communications and Public Information Office to the Civil Affairs Section as a Civil Affairs Officer to support the decentralization efforts and enable the Civil Affairs Section to extend its presence in areas particularly affected by tensions due to the post-election crises in Abengourou and Gagnoa, and to reinforce the office in Adzope.

Component 3: peace consolidation

31. Under component 3 it is proposed to:

(a) Reassign from the Communications and Public Information Office two Radio Producer posts (2 National Professional Officers) and one Assistant Radio Producer post (national General Service) to the Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Section, and one Radio Producer post (National Professional Officer) to the Civil Affairs Section in order to maximize the use of existing resources;

(b) Redeploy the entire staffing complement of the Embargo Cell (3 P-3) from the Office of the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Operations and the Rule of Law to the Political Affairs Section, for better oversight and synergy of Embargo Cell activities.

32. The Advisory Committee notes that, in the performance report for UNOCI for 2011/12, the embargo monitoring reports outlined several issues related to access of inspections to military barracks and installations. Upon enquiry, the Committee was informed that on average between three and five per cent of the embargo inspections were denied access to military sites and other related installations of interest by local commanders, who claimed that they were not informed by or had not received instructions from their immediate superiors regarding the inspections. **The Committee considers that the transfer of the Embargo Cell to the Political Affairs Section should result in better liaison with national authorities in the conduct of inspections.**

Component 4: law and order

33. Under component 4 it is proposed to reassign one post of Planning Officer (National Professional Officer) to the Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Section as a Logistics Officer to improve utilization of existing resources, and to reassign two Administrative Assistants (2 national General Service) to the Civilian Personnel Section in the support component as Human Resources Assistants.

Component 5: support

34. Under component 5 it is proposed to:

(a) Redeploy the entire staffing complement of the Office of Board of Inquiry (1 P-3, 1 Field Service, 2 national General Service and 1 United Nations Volunteer) from the Office of the Chief of Mission Support to the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General (A/67/777, para. 82);

(b) Reassign one Nurse post (1 National Professional Officer) from the Medical Services Section to the Human Rights Section as a Human Rights Officer, and to reassign one Human Rights Assistant post (1 national General Service) to the Medical Services Section as a Warehouse Clerk (ibid., para. 85);

(c) Reassign one Supply Officer (P-3) from the Supply Section to the Office of the Chief of Integrated Support Services as a Mission Support Planning Officer and redeploy one Administrative Assistant post (Field Service) from the Movement Control Section to the Office of the Chief of Integrated Support Services to provide support to military contingents and to the decentralization of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (ibid., para. 86);

(d) Reassign three national General Service posts, comprising two Administrative Assistant posts from the Office of the Police Commissioner and one Administrative Assistant post from the Office of the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Operations and Rule of Law, to the Civilian Personnel Section (ibid., para. 83). It is also proposed to reassign one Field Service post from the Joint Operations Centre to the Civilian Personnel Section, and convert it to a National Professional Officer post (see para. 38 below).

35. According to the Secretary-General, the strengthening of the Civilian Personnel Section is planned because the Operation is expected to receive additional delegation of authority and a large number of functions in 2013 that are currently administered by the Field Personnel Division at United Nations Headquarters (ibid., para. 84). The Advisory Committee was informed, upon enquiry, that UNOCI had been delegated full recruitment authority in April 2012 and human resources transactional authority in July 2012 and that UNOCI staff members involved in human resources management had participated in delegation-of-authority training. The Committee was also informed that, starting in mid-2012, a number of transactional responsibilities were transferred from the Department of Field Support to all field missions to ensure that relevant processing operations were aligned with the decision-making authority that had long been delegated to field missions. The Committee was further informed that UNOCI had reviewed its requirements and had concluded that additional staffing for the Civilian Personnel Section was needed for the Operation to maintain rigour and continuity in those processes and to meet the increased workload and expanded functions stemming from the increased delegation of authority.

Conversion of positions

Component 5: support

36. Under component 5 it is proposed to convert 4 temporary positions in the Conduct and Discipline Team (1 P-4, 1 P-3, 1 FS and 1 national General Service) to posts, as these functions have become an integral part of peacekeeping operations and can be considered now to be of a continuous nature (see A/67/777, para. 81).

Nationalization of international posts

Component 5: support

37. Under component 5 it is proposed to convert one P-3 post of Chief of the Building Management Unit in the Engineering Section to a National Professional Officer post, in line with the Operation's focus on national capacity-building. The

Advisory Committee notes that the international post of Chief of the Building Management Unit has been vacant for over two years. In the Supply Section, one Field Service Supply Assistant post is proposed to be converted into a national General Service post that will be deployed in the region in the context of the Operation's priorities of national staff capacity-building and decentralization (ibid., para. 90) (see also para. 27 above).

38. It is also proposed to convert one Field Service post to a national General Service post in the Civilian Personnel Section and to reclassify the post to a National Professional Officer post in order to build national capacity. The Advisory Committee notes that the incumbent of the post would perform tasks related to human resources planning, performance management, budgeting of staffing requirements and career development, and would report directly to the Head of the Specialist Support Unit (P-3). **The Committee considers that, in the interest of transparency, this proposal should have been presented as a request for the abolition of a Field Service post and the establishment of a National Professional Officer post.**

Retention of posts vacant for more than two years

Component 1: safe and secure environment

39. Under component 1 the Secretary-General proposes to retain one P-3 Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Officer post that has been vacant for two years. The Advisory Committee notes that a candidate for the post has already been selected by the Operation (ibid., para. 52).

Component 2: humanitarian and human rights

40. In the Human Rights Section, it is proposed to retain a P-3 Human Rights Officer post that has been vacant for over two years. The Advisory Committee notes that the Operation is currently reviewing the roster, as the previously selected candidate declined the offer (ibid., para. 58). The P-5 post of Senior Gender Affairs Officer has been vacant for over two years and is also proposed for retention. The Committee notes that the Operation has already extended the offer to the selected candidate (ibid., para. 60).

41. **The Advisory Committee recommends approval of the staffing changes proposed by the Secretary-General for civilian personnel in UNOCI.**

3. Operational costs

(United States dollars)

	Approved 2012/13	*Proposed 2013/14*	*Variance*
Operational costs	181 531 800	198 230 000	16 698 200

42. The estimated requirements for operational costs for the period from 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014 amount to $198,230,000, representing an increase of $16,698,200, or 9.2 per cent, compared with the apportionment for the 2012/13 financial period. The increase is mainly due to additional requirements for facilities and infrastructure ($4,234,600, or 7.7 per cent); air transportation ($14,666,000, or 35.7 per cent); and medical ($1,412,000, or 18.9 per cent). The increases in

requirements are offset in part by reduced requirements for ground transportation ($341,600, or 3.3 per cent); communications ($985,000, or 5.8 per cent); information technology ($73,100, or 1.8 per cent); special equipment ($94,600, or 2.2 per cent); and other supplies, services and equipment ($2,139,000, or 6.3 per cent).

Facilities and infrastructure

43. Estimated requirements for facilities and infrastructure for 2013/14 amount to $59,442,900, reflecting an increase of $4,234,600, or 7.7 per cent, compared with the apportionment of $55,208,300 for 2012/13. The increase in the proposed budget under facilities and infrastructure is attributable primarily to:

(a) Construction services in Sebroko and the integrated Yopougon logistics base;

(b) Security and safety equipment upgrades to reinforce security and safety in Sebroko headquarters, Yopougon camp and UNOCI offices in Côte d'Ivoire;

(c) Security services, owing to the increase in the monthly cost for contracted security guards and the opening of new sites in Sector West and Abidjan;

(d) The acquisition of 8 additional and 47 replacement wastewater treatment plants and water tanks to be installed in Man, Daloa Moto Agri, Bouake headquarters, and Yamoussoukro camps.

44. The overall increase is offset in part by reduced requirements for, among other things: (a) generators, as there is no provision for the acquisition of generators in 2013/14 budget; (b) rental of premises owing to the closing of premises at Kouamssi, Colas and Anyama, which will be relocated to the integrated logistics base in Yopougon; and (c) maintenance services, owing to new service contract rates for garbage disposal, new waste water treatment plants and reduced requirements for services attributed to the new integrated logistics base in Yopougon.

Yopougon integrated logistics base and other construction

45. The Secretary-General indicates that during 2013/14, the Operation will complete the construction of an integrated logistics base, which will result in the closure of five rented premises and generate cost savings over the coming five years (see A/67/777, para. 17). The Advisory Committee was informed that the construction of Yopougon camp responds to requests received from the Government of Côte d'Ivoire in 2012 to relocate the 330 United Nations troops from the Akuedo camp, where United Nations troops are collocated with the Forces républicaines de Côte d'Ivoire, and to vacate the premises of the American School in Abidjan, which houses 576 United Nations military and police personnel.

46. The Advisory Committee notes that the Yopougon military camp was budgeted in 2011/12 to support the additional troops authorized under Security Council resolution 2000 (2011); however, as the Government could not provide a suitable site, the troops were temporarily accommodated in the Akuedo military camp, which is owned by the Government. During the current period, the Government has provided the necessary land and the troops accommodated at Akuedo will be relocated to the Yopougon camp. Construction of the camp is expected to be completed by December 2013. The relocation from the Koumassi logistics base, Colas and the American School to the Yopougon camp is also planned for 2013/14

(A/67/777, sect. V.B). The Committee was informed that the integrated premises in Yopougon would therefore consolidate in one location elements currently based at several sites around Abidjan, including one battalion of military troops, the Abidjan regional/sector headquarters, a level II hospital, an engineering platoon, a transit camp with a 500-person capacity, a small logistics base, a scrap yard and a landing site for helicopters. The Committee was also informed that the Bouake site would continue to serve as a regional hub in 2013/14 and would provide all logistical support to both substantive and support staff in the eastern region of Côte d'Ivoire.

47. The Advisory Committee was informed, upon enquiry, that a cost-benefit analysis of the construction of the integrated logistics base in Yopougon indicated that the project would reach the break-even point in approximately 4 years, allowing the Operation to save approximately $3.8 million by the end of the 2017/18 financial period. The Committee was informed that the analysis was based on a total project cost of $16.5 million, compared to the total cost of the rental of premises of $20.3 million for 5 years at the American School, Anyama, Colas Warehouse and the Koumassi logistics base, which the Operation intends to vacate (see table 1 below).

Table 1
Cost-benefit analysis of the Yopougon project

	Amount (Millions of United States dollars)
Cost of construction	
Phase 1 — completed (2011/12)	8.8
Phase 2 — existing resources (2012/13)	1.4
Phase 3 — proposed 2013/14[a]	6.3
Total cost	**16.5**
Benefits realized: rental costs	
2013/14	2.9
2014/15	4.3
2015/16	4.3
2016/17	4.3
2017/18	4.3
Total benefit	**20.3**
Projected savings	**3.8**

[a] Includes construction and relocation costs.

48. **The Advisory Committee considers that the possible savings from the establishment of the integrated logistics base in Yopougon are not limited to rental costs, but may also include efficiencies due to the consolidation of the full range of logistics support services provided to UNOCI mission personnel and to police- and troop-contributing countries in the region. The Committee recommends that the Secretary-General be requested to provide comprehensive information on the projected costs, efficiencies and benefits attributable to the**

construction of the integrated logistics base in Yopougon in the proposed budget for the 2014/15 period.

49. From the supplementary information provided to it, the Advisory Committee notes that for 2013/14, the estimated requirements for construction services amount to $6,381,400, reflecting an increase of $5,349,700, or 518.5 per cent, compared with the apportionment of $1,031,700 for the current period. Upon request, the Committee was provided with details on the construction activities envisaged by the Operation in the 2013/14 period, which are summarized in the table below.

Table 2
Planned construction in the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire in 2013/14

Construction activity	*Estimated cost (Thousands of United States dollars)*
Construction of substation at Man	200.0
Supply and installation of mechanical ram barrier at Sebroko main entrance	50.0
Installation of bullet-proof doors and windows and window barriers at Sebroko	40.0
Construction of a firing range at Yopougon	30.0
Construction of a training facility for security personnel	45.0
Phase III of construction of integrated premises at Yopougon: establishment of the logistics base, transit camp, camps for formed police and SWAT units and relocation of Koumassi logbase and the American School	6 016.4
Total	**6 381.4**

50. **The Advisory Committee reiterates that support and oversight by Headquarters is required to ensure the effective planning and implementation of major construction projects in peacekeeping operations (see A/66/718/Add.17, para. 61).** The Committee comments further on construction projects in its report on cross-cutting issues related to peacekeeping operations (A/67/780).

Security and safety equipment

51. The Secretary-General indicates that during the 2013/14 period, the Operation will carry out security enhancements required in the light of the volatile security situation (see A/67/777, para. 17). The Advisory Committee notes from the information provided to it that for 2013/14, the estimated requirements for the acquisition of security and safety equipment amount to $719,800, reflecting an increase of $463,800, or 181.2 per cent, compared with the apportionment of $256,000 for the current period. Upon enquiry, the Committee was informed that the requirements included $598,200 in security enhancement works for the Sebroko headquarters, including the acquisition of 10 portable closed-circuit television monitoring units, two indoor intrusion detection units, one outdoor intrusion detection unit and six X-ray metal detector units.

Ground transportation

52. Estimated requirements for ground transportation for the 2013/14 period amount to $9,941,900, a decrease of $341,600, or 3.3 per cent, compared with the apportionment for the current period. The Secretary-General indicates that the decreased requirements are attributable mainly to: (a) lower prices for diesel fuel and reduced consumption of fuel as part of the management initiative to better control the charging of liberty mileage to staff members for private trips; and (b) decreased requirements for repair and maintenance of trucks and forklifts. From the supplementary information provided to it, the Advisory Committee notes that the Operation does not make provision for the acquisition of vehicles in the 2013/14 period. The Committee was informed that 66 per cent of the UNOCI vehicle fleet is currently operating with over 100,000 kilometres of use and that the Operation plans to source vehicles, if required, from other field missions having surplus holdings.

53. The Advisory Committee notes, from the supplementary information provided to it, that in the 2013/14 period, during which a total of 736 international civilian personnel will be deployed, it is planned that a total of 238 light passenger vehicles will be distributed among international staff, which is above the standard ratio established for peacekeeping operations. It is indicated in the proposed budget that the ratios will exceed the standard ratio in the 2013/14 period as UNOCI has recently decentralized its operations and nine additional locations have been created for substantive sections, as well as for security, military staff officers and integrated service sections. It is also indicated that the staff members deployed to the newly created outposts are assigned vehicles to perform their duties, and that therefore the standard ratios cannot be applied in some cases (see A/67/777, sect. V.B). Upon enquiry, the Committee was informed that in Abidjan, light passenger vehicles were distributed according to a specific ratio of 2.8 international personnel per vehicle, while in Sector East, the ratio is 2.4 per vehicle and in Sector West it is 2.5 per vehicle. **While the Committee recognizes the need for mission personnel to have access to vehicles for the performance of their official duties, it encourages the Operation to continue to explore opportunities to achieve efficiencies in the distribution of vehicles. The Committee recommends that UNOCI be requested to review its vehicle holdings and make necessary adjustments to align its vehicle holdings with the standard ratios, and to provide relevant information in the budget proposal for the 2014/15 period, including, if applicable, justification for proposed holdings in excess of the standard ratios.** The Committee comments further on the issue of vehicle holdings and standard ratios in its report on cross-cutting issues related to peacekeeping operations (A/67/780).

Air transportation

54. Estimated requirements for air transportation for the 2013/14 period amount to $55,791,900, an increase of $14,666,000, or 35.7 per cent, compared with the apportionment for the current period. The Secretary-General indicates that the higher requirements are attributable mainly to: (a) a requirement of $10 million for an unmanned aerial system, based on an estimated annual cost of $15 million and considering a delayed deployment factor of 33 per cent; (b) increased requirements for petrol, oil and lubricants, due mainly to increased flight hours, fleet reconfiguration and higher prices for fuel; and (c) increased requirements for rental and operation of fixed-wing aircraft and helicopters.

55. From the supplementary information provided to it, the Advisory Committee notes that for the 2013/14 period, the Secretary-General proposes $13,387,600 for the hiring of fixed-wing aircraft and $21,167,800 for the hiring of helicopters, an overall increase of $3,051,800, or 9.7 per cent, compared with the 2012/13 period. It is indicated in the proposed budget that the increased requirements for rental and operation of fixed-wing aircraft and helicopters were due in part to contract renewals (see A/67/777, para. 125). The Committee was informed, upon enquiry, that bids for long-term air charter agreements for both rotary and fixed-wing aircraft are commercially evaluated by the Procurement Division of the Department of Management, and that the Air Transport Section of the Department of Field Support evaluates the technical aspects of the bids received. Long-term air charter agreements are for a maximum period of three years, and once the agreements are exhausted a new invitation to bid is made, which may result in a higher or lower contract price, depending on market conditions.

56. The Advisory Committee notes that among its fleet of fixed-wing aircraft, the Operation has a Learjet with seating capacity of fewer than 10 people. The Committee was informed that the use of the Learjet was cost-effective in conducting medical evacuations to level IV hospitals in the region. **The Committee recommends that the Operation be requested to provide comprehensive information on the use of such aircraft in UNOCI in the budget submission for 2014/15.** The Committee comments further on the issue of Learjets in its report on cross-cutting issues related to peacekeeping operations (A/67/780).

57. From the supplementary information provided to it, the Advisory Committee notes that for the 2013/14 period, the Secretary-General proposes $9,349,200 for petrol, oil and lubricants for aircraft, an increase of $1,736,800, or 22.8 per cent, compared with the 2012/13 period. It is indicated in the proposed budget that the increased requirements for petrol, oil and lubricants are due to increased flight hours, fleet reconfiguration and higher prices of fuel (see A/67/777, para. 125). The Committee notes, however, from the supplementary information provided to it, that a decrease of 146 flight hours is proposed for UNOCI aircraft in 2013/14, comprising the net difference between the proposed increase in fixed-wing flight hours by 85 hours and the proposed decrease in helicopter flight hours by 231 hours. The Committee was informed, upon enquiry, that hourly fuel consumption for fixed-wing aircraft is on average twice that of helicopters. In addition, the Committee was informed that the aviation fuel requirement in the approved 2012/13 budget did not fully account for all the flight hours for the three MI-24 helicopters that are shared on a 50/50 basis with UNMIL, and that the related fuel requirements have been reflected in the UNOCI budget for the 2013/14 period.

Unmanned aerial system

58. The Secretary-General includes a provision for an unmanned aerial system in the 2013/14 budget proposal as a pilot project to conduct aerial surveillance that cannot presently be achieved using manned aircraft, particularly in the densely forested regions along the border with Liberia.

59. Upon enquiry, the Advisory Committee was informed that the unmanned aerial system would provide tactical reconnaissance capabilities for UNOCI in the heavily forested border region with Liberia, which has been the site of repeated attacks on border villages. The Committee was informed that the unmanned aerial system

would help monitor and identify illegal movements, and would also help search-and-rescue operations. The Committee was further informed that observation helicopters had limited flying hours and restricted night flying capability, whereas an unmanned aerial system would be able to remain aloft for several hours and penetrate the forest cover and the ground to identify traces of activities of armed groups and arms caches.

60. The Advisory Committee was informed that an unmanned aerial system had the ability to operate over water, communicate with ground troops and headquarters locations and operate over mountainous terrain and during heavy rain, while providing real-time video that included coordinate reference data for potential movement of armed elements, as well as internally displaced persons, thus enhancing capabilities to protect the population. The Committee was informed that the unmanned aerial system would be a unique asset to monitor sensitive areas, including borders, and deter infiltrations, which would also help familiarize newly deployed units with the terrain during the handover of tasks. The Committee was further informed that the use of vertical and oblique imagery would considerably enhance the planning for military operations, including support to the Forces républicaines de Côte d'Ivoire. The Committee was informed that as militia groups move and operate at night, UNOCI night surveillance capabilities would be a critical asset. The unmanned aerial system would act as a force multiplier by significantly enhancing the mission's situational awareness.

61. Upon enquiry, the Advisory Committee was informed that, while UNOCI would exclusively control the information received through the use of an unmanned aerial system, the information would be shared with UNMIL on a need-to-know basis. With regard to sharing information with Governments, UNOCI would have in place a standard operating procedure on the use of this technology that would govern the circumstances and United Nations authority under which information received through the use of the unmanned aerial system could be shared.

62. The Advisory Committee notes that in his special report to the Security Council on UNOCI, the Secretary-General includes, among his proposed adjustments in the structure and strength of the Operation, the introduction of unmanned aerial systems in UNOCI, taking into account consultations in the Security Council and ongoing discussions in other bodies (see S/2013/197, para. 58). The Committee notes from the proposed budget that, based on the results of the initial trial use of an unmanned aerial system by the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO), the Security Council will be informed about the use of an unmanned aerial system in Côte d'Ivoire prior to its deployment to UNOCI (see A/67/777, para. 15).

63. **The Advisory Committee does not object to the resources proposed for an unmanned aerial system in UNOCI in the 2013/14 period, without prejudice to any discussions on the use of this technology in the relevant intergovernmental bodies.**

Information technology

64. Estimated requirements for information technology for the 2013/14 period amount to $4,058,200, reflecting a decrease of $73,100, or 1.8 per cent, compared with the apportionment for the current period. From the supplementary information

provided to it, the Advisory Committee notes that for the 2013/14 period, the decrease is attributable, inter alia, to the replacement in 2012/13 of information technology equipment that had reached the end of its useful life. The Committee was informed that projected holdings for 2013/14 would amount to 1,956 computing devices for the use of mission personnel and 512 devices that would be reserved for other purposes, such as training, internet café, connectivity to contingents, telephone billing, spares, programming, loans, carlog and high frequency data transmission systems. It is indicated in the proposed budget that the standard ratios for end-user devices have been applied in the 2013/14 budget proposal and justifications are provided in areas that exceed the standard ratios (see A/67/777, sect. V.B).

65. The Advisory Committee notes, however, that, as regards national staff, the ratio of users to computer devices exceeds the standard ratios. Upon enquiry, the Committee was informed that in UNOCI national staff were assigned technical and clerical work that required a computing device, and that most correspondence is transmitted via e-mail, for which a computing device was necessary. The Committee was further informed that the Operation was better able to utilize the skills of the national staff by providing the basic computing tools, which, in turn, enhances capacity-building. **While it notes the reduction in the level of acquisition of information technology equipment, the Committee recommends that the General Assembly request the Secretary-General to further reduce the Operation's computer holdings in line with the standard ratios and to provide a more detailed explanation and justification for holdings in excess of the standard ratios, if applicable, in the context of the budget proposal for the 2014/15 period. The Committee comments further on the issue of ratios for information technology equipment in its report on cross-cutting issues related to peacekeeping (A/67/780).**

66. **With the exception of its recommended reduction under training (see para. 68 below), the Advisory Committee recommends approval of the Secretary-General's proposals for operational costs.**

4. Other matters

Efficiency initiatives

67. The Advisory Committee recalls that planned efficiency initiatives for the 2011/12 period had amounted to $100,000 (see A/65/736, para. 36) and that, in 2012/13, UNOCI proposed to implement efficiency initiatives yielding projected savings in the amount of $19,980,200 (A/66/753, para. 55). It is indicated in the proposed budget that efficiency gains in the amount of $391,000 will be achieved in the 2013/14 period through a reduction in troop rotation costs, owing to the management initiative to purchase round-trip tickets for military observers, staff officers and United Nations police, instead of one-way tickets (see A/67/777, para. 95). Upon enquiry, the Committee was informed that the reduced level of efficiency initiatives for the 2013/14 period reflect the fact that efficiency gains are cumulative from year to year; therefore, the efficiency gain proposed for 2013/14 of $391,000 is in addition to the efficiency gains reported in previous years. The Committee was also informed of further efficiency initiatives in UNOCI, including the reconfiguration of the air transportation fleet reflected in the 2012/13 budget, which will yield efficiency gains in subsequent financial periods; the improved management of fuel through reinforcement of liberty mileage charges for vehicles; the

careful management of rations, spare parts and supplies; and the continued scrutiny of telephone use. **The Advisory Committee recommends that UNOCI be requested to identify further areas for efficiency initiatives during the 2013/14 period and to report on the results achieved in the performance report.**

Training

68. Provision is made in an amount of $2,037,700 for training activities during the 2013/14 financial period, consisting of $340,800 for training consultants, $1,452,700 for travel on training and $244,200 for training fees, supplies and services (A/67/777, paras. 99-101). Paragraph 100 of the report provides information on the planned number of training participants, for both internal and external courses. The Advisory Committee notes that it is planned that 448 international staff will participate in training courses on 1,621 occasions during the 2013/14 period. The Committee recalls paragraph 22 of General Assembly resolution 66/246, in which the Assembly stressed that the largest possible share of resources provided for training purposes should be directed towards the preparation and delivery of training and that ancillary costs, including associated travel, should be minimized. The Committee also recalls the Secretary-General's learning and development policy, which establishes a minimum target of five days for professional development per year (ST/SGB/2009/9). **The Committee reiterates its position that travel for training should be kept under close review and limited to the extent possible (see A/65/743, para. 135). The Committee recommends that the proposed resources for training of international staff be reduced by one third and that the Operation be requested to endeavour to implement training activities in accordance with the Secretary-General's learning and development policy from within the reduced level of resources.** The Committee comments on matters relating to training in its report on cross-cutting issues related to peacekeeping operations (A/67/780).

Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration activities

69. The estimated resource requirements for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration activities for the period from 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014 amount to $22,040,000 (see A/67/777, para. 102). The Committee was informed, upon enquiry, that in the 2011/12 period, of the appropriation of $13,810,000, a total of $705,600, or 5.1 per cent, was expended, and that in the 2012/13 period, of the current appropriation of $22,050,000, UNOCI projected a total expenditure of $7,775,500, or 35.3 per cent, on disarmament, demobilization and reintegration activities in UNOCI.

70. According to the Secretary-General, the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration efforts in 2013/14 will aim to disarm and demobilize 30,000 former combatants in Côte d'Ivoire (ibid., para. 103). It is indicated in the report that the establishment of the National Security Council by the Government of Côte d'Ivoire has facilitated the adoption of the relevant strategy on disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (ibid., para. 5). The Advisory Committee notes that the Government, with UNOCI support, developed a new national policy on disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, which was adopted on 2 August 2012, and that a new Authority on Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration, which is to lead the programme, has been established and was operational as of September 2012 (see A/67/642, expected accomplishment 1.2). The Committee was informed, upon

enquiry, that UNOCI projected that disarmament, demobilization and reintegration implementation would gradually scale up over the course of 2013 as the Government established procedures and gained efficiencies with the implementation of demobilization and reinsertion programmes. **In view of the emphasis placed by the Government of Côte d'Ivoire on the implementation of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, the Committee recommends approval of the resources proposed by the Secretary-General and it encourages the Operation to provide the necessary support to ensure the success of these mandated activities.**

Environment

71. The Advisory Committee was informed, upon enquiry, that UNOCI had purchased solar-panel equipment, power-supply sets and water-heating systems as part of the ablution units that were to be installed in the Yopougon integrated logistics base. In addition, waste-water treatment plants would be installed for treatment of effluents from ablutions, kitchens and other workshops before being released into the environment. The Committee was further informed that UNOCI had no contract for the recycling of solid waste, because there were no local companies present in the mission area with the capacity to provide this kind of service. **The Committee recalls its previous recommendations on initiatives to mitigate the environmental impact of peacekeeping missions, and it encourages the Secretary-General to continue to ensure that those measures found to be the most effective are prioritized and shared across all peacekeeping operations (see A/66/718, para. 146).**

72. According to the performance report, the Operation consumed a total of 4.7 million litres of fuel for the generation of electricity in 2011/12, while the approved budget, including the supplementary estimates, provided for a total 5.4 million litres of generator fuel in the period. The lower volume of consumption is attributed to the better connection to the electricity grid in urban areas (A/67/642, expected accomplishment 5.1). Upon enquiry, the Advisory Committee was informed that, in the 12-month period ending 31 December 2012, 68 per cent of the Operation's electricity needs were met from the national electricity grid, while 32 per cent were produced by generators. **The Committee welcomes the high rate of utilization by the Operation of the national electricity grid.**

V. Conclusion

73. The actions to be taken by the General Assembly in connection with the financing of UNOCI for the period from 1 July 2011 to 30 June 2012 are indicated in paragraph 73 of the performance report (A/67/642). **The Advisory Committee recommends that the unencumbered balance of $20,850,000 for the period from 1 July 2011 to 30 June 2012, as well as other income and adjustments in the amount of $7,680,000 for the period ended 30 June 2012, be credited to Member States.**

74. The actions to be taken by the General Assembly in connection with the financing of UNOCI for the period from 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014 are indicated in paragraph 129 of the proposed budget (A/67/777). **The Advisory Committee recommends that the General Assembly appropriate an amount of $579,310,400 for the maintenance of UNOCI for the 12-month period from 1 July 2013 to**

30 June 2014, should the Security Council decide to extend the mandate of the Operation beyond 31 July 2013.

Documentation

- Report of the Secretary-General on the budget for the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire for the period from 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014 (A/67/777)
- Report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire for the period 1 July 2011 to 30 June 2012 (A/67/642)
- Financial report and audited financial statements for the 12-month period from 1 July 2011 to 30 June 2012 and report of the Board of Auditors on United Nations peacekeeping operations (A/67/5 (Vol. II))
- Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the budget performance for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011 and proposed budget for the period from 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013 of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (A/66/718/Add.18)
- Report of the Secretary-General on supplementary estimates for the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire for the period 1 July 2011 to 30 June 2012 (A/66/529)
- Special report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (S/2013/197)
- General Assembly resolutions 65/294 and 66/242 B
- Security Council resolution 2062 (2012)

Annex

Summary of proposed staffing changes 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014

Office/Section/Unit	*Number*	*Level*	*Description*
Executive direction and management			
	–	P-5	Senior Mission Planning Officer post redeployed from the Office of the DSRSG for Operations and Rule of Law to the Office of the SRSG
	–	P-4	Best Practice Officer post redeployed from the Office of the DSRSG for Operations and Rule of Law to the Office of the SRSG
	–	P-3	Mission Planning Officer post redeployed from the Office of the DSRSG for Operations and Rule of Law to the Office of the SRSG
	+1	P-3	Board of Inquiry Officer post redeployed from the Office of the Chief of Mission Support
	-3	P-3	Reporting Officer, Arms Monitoring Officer and Customs Officer posts redeployed from Embargo Cell to Political Affairs Section
	+1	FS	Board of Inquiry Assistant post redeployed from the Office of the Chief of Mission Support
	+2	NGS	Board of Inquiry Assistant posts redeployed from the Office of the Chief of Mission Support
	-1	NGS	Administrative Assistant post reassigned to the Civilian Personnel Section
	+1	UNV	Board of Inquiry Assistant position redeployed from the Office of the Chief of Mission Support
Total, executive direction and management	**+1**		
Component 1: safe and secure environment			
	+1	P-3	Joint Operations Centre Officer post reassigned from the Communications and Information Technology Section
	+2	FS	Watchkeeper posts redeployed from the Security Section
	+1	FS	Administrative Assistant post redeployed from the Security Section
	-1	FS	Joint Operations Assistant post reassigned to the Civilian Personnel Section
	+2	NPO	Project Officer posts reassigned from the Communications and Public Information Office
	+1	NPO	Logistics Officer post reassigned from the Office of the Police Commissioner
	+1	NGS	Budget Assistant post reassigned from the Communications and Public Information Office
Total, component 1	**+7**		

Office/Section/Unit	*Number*	*Level*	*Description*
Component 2: humanitarian and human rights			
	+1	NPO	Human Rights Officer post reassigned from the Medical Section
	+1	NPO	Civil Affairs Officer post reassigned from the Communications and Public Information Office
	-1	NGS	Human Rights Assistant post reassigned to the Medical Section
Total, component 2	**+1**		
Component 3: peace consolidation			
	+3	P-3	Reporting Officer, Arms Monitoring Officer and Customs Officer posts redeployed from the Embargo Cell to the Political Affairs Section
	-2	NPO	Radio Producer posts reassigned to the Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Section
	-1	NPO	Radio Producer post reassigned to the Civil Affairs Section
	-1	NGS	Assistant Radio Producer post reassigned to the Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Section
Total, component 3	**-1**		
Component 4: law and order			
	-1	NPO	National Planning Officer post reassigned to the Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Section
	-2	NGS	Administrative Assistant posts reassigned to the Civilian Personnel Section
Total, component 4	**-3**		
Component 5: support			
Conduct and Discipline Team			
	+1	P-4	Conduct and Discipline Officer post converted from general temporary assistance position
	-1	P-4 (GTA)	Conduct and Discipline Officer general temporary assistance position converted to regular post
	+1	P-3	Conduct and Discipline Officer post converted from general temporary assistance position
	-1	P-3 (GTA)	Conduct and Discipline Officer general temporary assistance position converted to regular post
	+1	FS	Conduct and Discipline Assistant post converted from general temporary assistance position
	-1	FS (GTA)	Conduct and Discipline Assistant general temporary assistance position converted to regular post
	+1	NGS	Conduct and Discipline Assistant post converted from general temporary assistance position

Office/Section/Unit	*Number*	*Level*	*Description*
	-1	NGS (GTA)	Conduct and Discipline Assistant general temporary assistance position converted to regular post
Subtotal	–		
Office of the Chief of Mission Support			
	-1	P-3	Board of Inquiry Officer post redeployed to the Office of the SRSG
	-1	FS	Board of Inquiry Assistant post redeployed to the Office of the SRSG
	-2	NGS	Board of Inquiry Assistant posts redeployed to the Office of the SRSG
	-1	UNV	Board of Inquiry Assistant position redeployed to the Office of the SRSG
Subtotal	**-5**		
Administrative Services			
	+1	FS	Human Resources Assistant post reassigned from the Joint Operations Centre
	-1	FS	Human Resources Assistant post converted to national General Service post and reclassified to National Professional Officer post
	+1	NPO	Human Resources Officer post reclassified from national General Service post that was converted from Field Service post
	-1	NPO	Nurse post reassigned to the Human Rights Section
	+2	NGS	Human Resources Assistant posts reassigned from the Office of the Police Commissioner
	+1	NGS	Human Resources Assistant post reassigned from the Office of the DSRSG for Operations and Rule of Law
	+1	NGS	Warehouse Clerk post reassigned from the Human Rights Section
Subtotal	**+4**		
Integrated Support Services			
	–	P-3	Mission Support Planning Officer reassigned from the Supply Section to the Office of the Chief of Integrated Services
	-1	P-3	Chief of Building Management Unit post converted to National Professional Officer post
	-1	P-3	Chief Information Technology Officer post reassigned to the Joint Operations Centre
	–	FS	Administrative Assistant post redeployed from the Movement Control Section to the Office of the Chief of Integrated Services
	-1	FS	Supply Assistant post converted to national General Service post

Office/Section/Unit	*Number*	*Level*	*Description*
	+1	NPO	Chief of Building Management Unit post converted from P-3 post
	+1	NGS	Supply Assistant post converted from Field Service post
Subtotal	**-1**		
Security Section			
	-2	FS	Personal Protection Officer posts redeployed to the Joint Operations Centre
	-1	FS	Administrative Assistant post redeployed to the Office of the Force Commander
Subtotal	**-3**		
Total, component 5	**-5**		
Grand total			
International	–		
National	+4		
UNVs	–		
General temporary assistance	-4		

Abbreviations: DSRSG, Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General; FS, Field Service; NGS, national General Service; NPO, National Professional Officer; SRSG, Special Representative of the Secretary-General; UNV, United Nations Volunteer.